

初三英语试卷

命题人：谢维维

审题人：李宇

- 说明：1. 全卷分笔试试卷和答题卡。笔试试卷共 8 页。考试时间 80 分钟，满分 85 分。
2. 答题前，请将班级、学号、姓名填写在密封线内。不得在答题卡其它区域做任何标记。
3. 答题卷答案必须写在题目指定位置上，选择题答案涂在答题卷上，凡答案写在试卷上不给分。
4. 考试结束，请将答题卷上交。

I. 选择填空 (15 分)

i. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以替换划线部分的最佳选项。(共 8 小题，每小题 1 分)

- () 1. — How long do your classmates spend watching TV every day?
— According to my research, most of them spend about half an hour on TV.
A. confirmation B. mind C. study
- () 2. — How did you celebrate your 15th birthday?
— I had a party with my classmates and I treated myself to a new watch.
A. bought myself B. showed myself C. won myself
- () 3. — How many people will take part in the party?
— About fifty. I doubt whether Alice will come. She's been busy these days.
A. am not sure B. want to know C. decide to find out
- () 4. — Who gave a lecture in our school hall yesterday evening?
— Mr Li. He talked about American culture and introduced some interesting customs in America.
A. performance B. conversation C. speech
- () 5. — How will you deal with these clothes? They are out of date but still new.
— I plan to sell them on the Internet. Maybe someone will like them.
A. out of place B. awful C. not fashionable
- () 6. — Have you ever travelled abroad when you were a kid?
— Yes. My parents have taken me to England.
A. in a foreign country B. all round C. onto a ship, plane or train
- () 7. — I guess Mary will fail the English exam again this term.
— I don't think so. She works much harder than before. I'm sure she'll get a better grade.
A. lose B. miss C. not pass
- () 8. — What did Lisa say to you before she took photos of you?
— She asked me to keep still.
A. not to move B. not to speak C. not to laugh

ii. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项完成句子。(共 7 小题，每小题 1 分)

- () 9. — What did Mr Stuart say about the design (设计) of our new office?
— He offered no _____ on it.
A. comment B. request C. situation

- () 10. — What time are you going to set off for the airport?
— At five. We must _____ the rush hour or we will miss our plane.
A. suppose B. avoid C. reduce
- () 11. — What did the policeman say to you after the accident?
— He asked me to describe _____ how it had happened.
A. usually B. luckily C. exactly
- () 12. — Do you come to China for pleasure, Mr Jones?
— No. My company sends me here on a _____ trip, and I am really busy with the work.
A. sightseeing B. relaxing C. business
- () 13. — Is Sun Dingbang quiet?
— Yes. He doesn't talk much, but what he says always _____. We often agree with his views.
A. makes sense B. makes a mess C. takes place
- () 14. — How is it going with the project?
— I'm confident to tell you that the project is going _____ as planned.
A. forward B. upside down C. downwards
- () 15. — What should we do if there is a fire in the building?
— We should stay cool and look for the nearest _____.
A. floor plan B. control room C. emergency exit

II.完形填空 (15 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。(共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分)

In ancient Crete, there lived an inventor called Daedalus. The king of Crete, Minos, asked Daedalus to build a maze (迷宫) prison for a monster.

Later, a brave young man called Theseus came and said he would 16 the monster. The king's daughter Ariadne saw Theseus and fell in love with him. When Theseus was thrown into the prison, Ariadne became very 17. Ariadne didn't want Theseus to die, so 18 asked Daedalus for help. With Daedalus's help, Theseus 19 the monster and came out. Then, Ariadne ran away with Theseus. King Minos was very angry and he 20 his men to throw Daedalus along with his son Icarus into the prison.

“21, I hate this place — it smells terrible,” Icarus complained.

“Don't worry. Let's make wings from feathers and wax (蜡),” Daedalus said, “We will 22 out of here!” So, they began to make wings. When they were done, Daedalus and Icarus climbed up to the highest tower of the prison. Daedalus warned Icarus, “Son, don't fly too 23, or the Sun will melt (使.....融化) the wax in your wings.”

24, Icarus was very careful. However, soon he became so excited that he forgot his father's 25. He flew higher and higher. Suddenly, the wax in his wings began to melt and his wings broke. Icarus fell into the sea below and drowned (溺死)! Daedalus landed safely, but he wasn't happy at all.

- () 16. A. find B. fight C. praise
- () 17. A. excited B. relaxed C. worried
- () 18. A. she B. he C. they
- () 19. A. killed B. trained C. touched
- () 20. A. advised B. ordered C. encouraged
- () 21. A. Son B. Mother C. Father
- () 22. A. fly B. climb C. swim

We talked with June Galloway about her book *Get off on the Right Foot: Don't Let the Wrong Gesture Ruin (毁坏) Your Day*.

English is the world's international language. But in your book, *non-verbal* (不用语言的) communication is paid more attention to. ▲

June: Well, gestures and other body language can have different meanings in different places. Something that you think is friendly or polite could be considered to be very impolite in another culture. I've described many of these customs and cultural differences, so **my readers won't get off on the wrong foot** when they meet people from places where the culture is different from their own.

Can greeting someone the wrong way really lead to *misunderstanding* (误解)?

June: In some places, yes. The heavy handshake a North American expects may seem quite impolite in other places. And a light handshake — which is usual in some countries — may seem unfriendly to a North American.

What other gestures can cause misunderstanding?

June: Take the gesture for “come here” for example. In North America, people gesture with the palm (掌心) up. Well, in southern Europe, that gesture means “goodbye”. And in many Asian countries, the palm-up gesture is thought rude. Instead, people there gesture with the palm down.

Surely, there must be some gestures used everywhere, right? What about the *thumb-up* (翘拇指) gesture for “great”?

June: Sorry. That's very rude in Australia and the Middle East. That is why it's important to know about body language and cultural differences.

() 30. Which of the following can be put in the ▲?

- A. How is that possible? B. Could it make readers interested?
C. Can you give us some examples? D. Why is that so important?

() 31. What does June mean by saying “my readers won't get off on the wrong foot”?

- A. Her readers won't jump out of their skin.
B. Her readers won't have a bad start.
C. Her readers will always know where to go.
D. Her readers won't know how to walk.

() 32. Which gesture should you use if you want to say “goodbye” in southern Europe?



() 33. According to the passage, _____ is/are not mentioned in June's book.

- A. the importance of body language
B. some common gestures
C. the development of body language
D. different meanings of a gesture

C

Knowing how to keep children *amused* (感到有趣的) throughout the school holidays can sometimes be challenging for parents, especially when things cost so much. Here are some top tips to help keep your kids happy without spending much money.

Going out and about

During the school holidays, there may be lots of things going on in your local area that your family can enjoy, often for free.

Check to see if your local swimming pool offers free tickets during the school holidays.

Museums and *galleries* (画廊) often have new exhibitions and events running during holidays. Many art galleries put on special events for children and families.

Staying at home

Of course, on some days, you will find yourselves stuck at home, but that doesn't mean anyone has to be bored.

Get cooking — pick a *recipe* (食谱) with the kids and cook something together that you can enjoy eating afterwards.

Encourage the kids to put on a play or a magic show. If you have a camera, you can even film it, for great memories.

The great outdoors (and the garden!)

Sunny days are great for simple activities like picnics and ball games. This can be done as close to home as in the back garden!

If you have a tent, you could take a camping trip in your garden with the children for one night!

Kites are great if it is a windy day and they can be bought from *bargain shops* (廉价商店) very cheaply.

Making your own fun

Be creative — do things such as the following:

Get some paints which can be bought from bargain shops for as low as a pound and the kids can hang up their creations in their rooms.

Have you ever thought about origami? All you need is paper and kids will be kept amused, learning the art of paper folding.

- () 34. What is the writer's purpose in writing this text?
- A. To tell children how to spend money wisely.
 - B. To discuss some holiday problems with parents.
 - C. To encourage parents to play together with their children.
 - D. To give advice about keeping kids happy during the school holidays.
- () 35. What can we learn about art galleries from the text?
- A. They have no events running in winter.
 - B. They may put on special events for kids.
 - C. They may have special exhibitions for adults.
 - D. They always offer free tickets during the school holidays.
- () 36. During the school holidays, cooking or putting on a play at home _____.
- A. can save good money
 - B. can bring the kids some fun
 - C. is the last thing to do
 - D. can make parents bored
- () 37. Which of the following has something to do with origami?



D

If you're riding in the car on the way home from school or soccer practice, does the sight of fast food restaurant signs make you hungry for a cheeseburger, some French fries or a piece of pizza?

Think about some of the signs for the most popular fast food restaurants. What do the signs for McDonald's, Wendy's, Burger King, Dairy Queen and Pizza Hut have in common? They all make *prominent* (突出的) use of two colors: red and yellow.

Could it be that these colors — red and yellow — make you hungry and want to stop for fast food? Although it might sound crazy, that's exactly what some scientists believe. The idea even has a name: the *ketchup* (番茄酱) and *mustard* (芥末) theory.

Scientists also point out that studies show that color gets communicated to the brain faster than any other type of communication. For example, experts believe that the color red inspires feelings of warmth, comfort and love. Similarly, yellow draws feelings of happiness, excitement and cheer.

Researchers believe that these colors, especially when used on fast food restaurant signs, create the perfect feelings to make us feel hungry and want to stop to eat.

Other scientists, however, disagree with the ketchup and mustard theory and point out that there isn't enough scientific *data* (数据) to support the theory. They think that feelings of happiness and excitement connected with the colors red and yellow aren't necessarily equal to hunger.

While the science of colors and their exact influence on us may be uncertain, it's clear that fast food restaurants believe that in some way, it is good for them to include red and yellow on their signs. Do these colors make us hungry? Maybe ... or perhaps it's our own happy memories of delicious cheeseburgers, salty French fries and ice-cold sodas that keep us coming back for more!

() 38. Why does the writer ask the question in Paragraph 1?

- A. To know when people will feel hungry.
- B. To ask people to take part in the research.
- C. To get people into the topic of the passage.
- D. To find what fast food restaurant sign is the most popular.

() 39. What common point do most fast food restaurants share?

- A. They provide similar foods.
- B. Their foods are in red and yellow.
- C. Their signs include red and yellow.
- D. Their foods are the favorite of people.

() 40. According to Paragraph 4, some scientists believe that _____.

- A. people cannot refuse to enjoy fast food
- B. colors can make communication easier
- C. people use colors to express their feelings
- D. colors have influences on our feelings

() 41. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Colors are important to fast food restaurants.

- B. It's uncertain whether colors make us hungry.
- C. We need to study the science of colors.
- D. Delicious food can leave us good memories.

E



Sir Isaac Newton was a great scientist. People have used his ideas to make their dreams come true. One man who did that was LaMarcus Thompson.

In 1884, Thompson used his knowledge of *Newton's laws of motion* (牛顿运动定律) to build a *roller coaster* (过山车) in New York. The age of roller coasters began! People ride in a train of small cars that move up and down on *tracks* just for fun.

Here is how Thompson's roller coaster works. The train is pulled to the top of a tall hill. After that, gravity pulls the train down the hill. The train is heavy, so it goes fast. As the train speeds down the hill, Newton's first law of motion takes over. Remember: A moving thing keeps moving until another *force* (力) acts on it. The train is moving, so it keeps on moving. It goes up, down, and around the track. During most of the ride, *friction* (摩擦) and wind are not strong enough to slow the train. Inventors of roller coasters use the laws of motion to slow and stop the trains, too. Some roller coasters have a long straight track near the end of the ride. Then, the train goes up a small hill. Gravity pulls the train as it goes up. This slows the train too. Finally, the wheels push against a *barrier* (障碍). The train stops.

Thompson's tracks were built out of wood. Many of today's roller coasters are faster and move along steel tracks. The laws of motion have always worked. Newton didn't invent them. But he did discover and explain how they work. You use them when you ride your bike or kick a ball. Inventors use them to dream up new inventions!

- () 42. What makes Thompson's train move down the hill?
- A. Wind. B. Gravity. C. Friction. D. Laws of motion.
- () 43. During most of the ride, Thompson's train _____.
 A. is controlled by people B. moves on its own
 C. goes along tracks slowly D. gets over several barriers
- () 44. What do we know about LaMarcus Thompson's roller coaster?
 A. It was Newton's invention.
 B. It didn't work so well at first.
 C. It included a train and wooden tracks.
 D. It was as fast as today's roller coasters.
- () 45. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
 A. Newton's laws of motion can be used in many ways.
 B. The invention of bikes is a result of Newton's laws of motion.
 C. You can't play with a ball without understanding laws of motion.
 D. Today's roller coasters don't depend on Newton's laws of motion.

IV. 语法填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。(共 10 小题，每小题 1 分)

Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet who loved writing about common people, was known (46)_____ a smart man. He had little *formal* (正式的) education but he was talented and read a great number of (47)_____ (book).

One day, when Burns was (48)_____ (walk) near a *dock* (码头), he heard a cry for help. He ran towards the water right away. Just then, (49)_____ young sailor jumped off a boat near the dock and swam towards the man who was calling. He was a brave man, (50)_____ (be) he? Though it was not easy, the sailor saved the man at last. The man was a very rich businessman. He thanked the brave sailor and gave (51)_____ (he) a *shilling* (先令). What a *stingy* (吝啬的) man he was! There was a large crowd of people around them. All the people (52)_____ (think) the sailor was a hero. And they were not pleased when the rich man gave the sailor only a shilling. Many of them shouted loudly and *protested* (提出异议) against it. (53)_____ the rich businessman didn't pay attention to them. At the moment, Robert Burns came up to the crowd. After he knew the whole story, he was not (54)_____ (surprise) at all. He said, "Keep quiet. Let him alone. The gentleman knows (55)_____ (good) about what his life is worth."

V. 书面表达。

假如你是 Jessica，上周你收到了好友 Emma 的来信，请根据以下 Emma 的信件内容给她回一封信，提一些建议。词数:80 词左右。开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jessica,

How are you? I have some problems recently. I always feel stressed because I worry about my exams. You know I love tennis, but I don't have time for my hobby. What's worse, I find it hard to communicate with my parents. They don't think I work hard. But I try my best. What should I do? Can you give me some advice?

Yours,

Emma

- 要求： 1、至少提 3 点建议，可适当发挥；
2、数条理清晰，语句通顺、连贯，语法正确；
3、字数 80 词左右，首句已给出，不计入总词。

Dear Emma,

Thanks for your last letter.

Yours,

Jessica